

Household Waste Management in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area Public Health Center Pangkalan Baru District, Kampar Regency, 2022

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to discuss household waste management in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area Public Health Center Pangkalan Baru District, Kampar Regency, 2022. This research uses qualitative research with phenomenology design. This research is conducted from June to July 2022. The main informants in this study are the Head of the Buluh Cina Village, Village Cadres, and the Buluh Cina Village Community. The key informant in this research is the Acting (Pj.) of the Environmental Health Program, the Technical Implementation Unit of the Pangkalan Baru Public Health Center. Supporting informants in this study are the Head of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Pangkalan Baru Public Health Center, the Environmental Service and the Tourism Office. The data is processed using the triangulation method and analyzed using the stages of data reduction, data presentation, categorization, and data verification. Based on the results of the study, household waste management in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area Public Health Center Pangkalan Baru District, Kampar Regency, 2022 is not optimal. Therefore, there is a need for support from the Government of the Environment Service, the Tourism Office and the Regional Government in fostering environmental health in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area.

Keywords

household; waste; management



I. Introduction

The waste problem in Indonesia has a serious impact on people's lives and the environment. Even waste management in Indonesian cities has not yet achieved optimal results. Various kinds of obstacles are still being faced in implementing the waste management, both economic, socio-cultural constraints and also the application of technology. The problem in waste management that often occurs is the behavior and lifestyle of the community which still tends to lead to an increase which is very burdensome for the cleanliness manager, limited human resources, budget so that the cleaning manager is not able to serve all the waste produced (Riswan, 2011). Human Resources (HR) is the most important component in a company or organization to run the business it does. Organization must have a goal to be achieved by the organizational members (Niati et al., 2021). Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired (Shah et al, 2020). The development of human resources is a process of changing the human resources who belong to an organization, from one situation to

another, which is better to prepare a future responsibility in achieving organizational goals (Werdhiastutie et al, 2020).

The increase in population, changes in consumption patterns, and also people's lifestyles that increase the amount of waste generation, types and diversity of waste characteristics. Increasing people's purchasing power in various types of basic materials and technological products as well as increasing businesses and activities supporting economic growth of a region also contributes greatly to the quantity and quality of waste produced. The increasing amount of waste generation requires management. Waste management that does not use environmentally friendly waste management methods and techniques will not only have a negative impact on health and will also greatly disrupt the preservation of environmental functions, both in residential areas, forests, rice fields, rivers and oceans (Novi, 2014).

Garbage is the rest of the activities carried out by humans every day as well as from natural processes in solid form. Man carry out various activities to meet their needs by providing food, drinks, goods, and others from available natural resources. On the other hand, this activity produces goods for consumption, but also produces waste without use value which is increasing day by day (Sartika, 2018).

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, waste is the rest of daily activities both from humans and from natural processes in solid form. Meanwhile, according to Budiono (2014), waste is the residual result of a product or something that is produced from leftovers whose benefits are smaller than the products used by users, so that the results from this residue are discarded and not reused. According to Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 waste management is a systematic, comprehensive, and sustainable activity that includes the reduction and handling of waste.

A condition of people who live healthy and prosperous in the future, it will be necessary to have a healthy residential environment. From the aspect of waste, it can be said that healthy will mean a condition that can be achieved if the waste can be managed properly, so that it is clean from the residential environment where humans live there. The degree of public health is determined by environmental conditions and environmental factors which are the determinants of health for the local community and if there is a change in the environment around humans, there will be a change in the environmental health condition of the community.

The problem of environmental pollution due to the lack of waste management is a problem that in some areas has not been resolved and is a burden and a serious problem in almost all district or city governments. This problem arises because waste, especially household waste, is not managed properly and properly. Low public awareness, limited land for final processing, and limited capacity of local governments in terms of financing are supporting factors that result in the complexity of the waste problem. The constraints of limited funding from the government have resulted in efforts to find alternative waste management efforts by not relying on funding from the government. Ideally, the problem of handling waste is also the responsibility of the community as the producer of the waste itself. Because basically the community has great potential in contributing to waste management.

The waste problem in Indonesia has a serious impact on people's lives and the environment. According to data from the Ministry of the Environment in 2014, the average volume of waste in Indonesia reached 200,000 tons per day and in 2012 there were 490,000 tons per day. If the waste problem is not handled immediately, it is estimated that

by 2021 the volume of waste in Indonesia will increase five times, meaning 1 million tons of piles of waste in a day.

Public Health Center Based on data from the Head of the Environmental Service of Kampar Regency, Cokroaminoto, it is known that the data on the volume of waste that must be handled by cleaners every day ranges from 40 to 60 tons, this condition is certainly not comparable to the number of officers who only amount to 223 people consisting of street sweepers, ditch workers, grip officers and drivers as well as car drivers, as well as supporting infrastructure facilities as many as 12 units of garbage cars scattered for the Districts of Tambang, Kampar, Kampa, Bangkinang City and Kelurahan Fold Kain. For this reason, so that this waste can be managed properly, it is highly expected that there will be public awareness, to work together with the Regional Government so that the handling of this waste can be managed properly day (18.00-06.00 WIB), so that in the morning the officers can handle it, so the city will always look clean.

The Technical Implementation Unit of the Pangkalan Baru Community Health Center is one of the existing Health Service Facilities in Kampar Regency, located in the sub-district capital, precisely in the village of Pangkalan Baru, Siak Hulu District. Siak Hulu District itself has 3 Public Health Centers, namely: the Technical Implementation Unit of the Siak Hulu I Public Health Center Service which is located in Purwosari, the Technical Implementation Unit of the Siak Hulu II Public Health Center Service which is located in Kubang Jaya and the Public Health Center Technical Implementation Unit. Pangkalan Baru is located in the sub-district capital, namely in Pangkalan Baru Village. The Pangkalan Baru Public Health Center Technical Implementation Unit has a work area consisting of 3 villages, namely: Pangkalan Baru Village, Buluh Cina Village, and Baru Village.

Buluh Cina Village is located on the outskirts of the Sungai Kampar, almost every year floods occur in this area. If the flood has receded, there will be puddles of water in the community's yard or on vacant land. In addition, if it rains, puddles of water are bound to happen a lot. The behavior of the people of Buluh Cina Village in processing the waste they produce is classified as bad. Conditions like this can certainly lead to environmental pollution which will certainly have an impact on public health in the area.

The initial observation survey conducted by researchers, in Buluh Cina Village, the waste generated is mostly in the form of household waste, both organic and inorganic waste. According to a direct survey conducted for this type of waste, it is still found scattered and the average community in Buluh Cina Village does not manage waste, as we know, waste management by throwing it directly into the river and burning it. Waste management by burning is an old-style method that they have been doing for generations. People think that waste that is burned down does not leave any impact on them, so many people manage their waste in this way. In the area of Buluh Cina Village, most of the people live close to the river.

The people of Buluh Cina Village carry out waste management with local wisdom, namely by throwing garbage directly into the river and burning garbage. There is no waste management on the banks of the river so that a lot of garbage is pooled on the banks of the river. Meanwhile, Buluh Cina Village is a Tourism Village. However, the village area does not have a temporary garbage disposal site, so people prefer to burn waste or throw it directly into the river as the main choice for handling waste in their area. Due to the large number of residents who still burn garbage, it is estimated that air pollution in Buluh Cina Village can damage and endanger the health of the people around the settlements and even cause disease. The lack of understanding and awareness of the community in sorting waste

is the main focus, and there are even some people who already know how to manage waste and sort it still throws their garbage into the river and burn waste.

This should be a serious problem for the community because it can cause disease and cause health problems that can harm the people of Buluh Cina Village itself.

The purpose of this research is to discuss household waste management in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area Public Health Center Pangkalan Baru District, Kampar Regency, 2022.

II. Research Method

This research uses qualitative research with phenomenology design. Qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that are not obtained using statistical procedures (Asyraini et al., 2022; Octiva, 2018; Pandiangan, 2015). This research is used to examine people's lives, history, behavior, organizational functionalization, social movements or kinship relationships that cannot be explained, measured or described through a quantitative approach. Phenomenology design which is a qualitative research design that aims to describe behavior based on meditation thinking with the aim of promoting human understanding (Octiva et al., 2018; Pandiangan, 2018). Phenomenology design tries to explain or reveal the meaning of concepts or phenomena based on experience or awareness that occurs in several individuals. The main purpose of the study of phenomenology is to reduce individual experience to get the essentials related to the phenomenon.

This research is conducted in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area Community Health Center Pangkalan Baru District, Kampar Regency. It is conducted from July to August 2022.

Informants are people who provide information about a person or organization to an agency (Jibril et al., 2022; Pandiangan et al., 2018; Pandiangan, 2022). Research informants are people who can provide information. Research informants are people, objects or institutions (organizations), whose nature is being investigated (Octiva et al., 2021; Pandiangan et al., 2021; Pandia et al., 2018).

The main informants in this study are the Head of the Buluh Cina Village, Village Cadres, and the Buluh Cina Village Community. The key informant in this research is the Acting (Pj.) of the Environmental Health Program, the Technical Implementation Unit of the Pangkalan Baru Public Health Center. Supporting informants in this study are the Head of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Pangkalan Baru Public Health Center, the Environmental Service and the Tourism Office.

The data is processed using the triangulation method and analyzed using the stages of data reduction, data presentation, categorization, and data verification. Triangulation method is to make comparisons with the results of interviews obtained from informants with observations (Pandiangan et al., 2022; Tobing et al., 2018).

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Overview of Research Locations

a. Geographical Condition

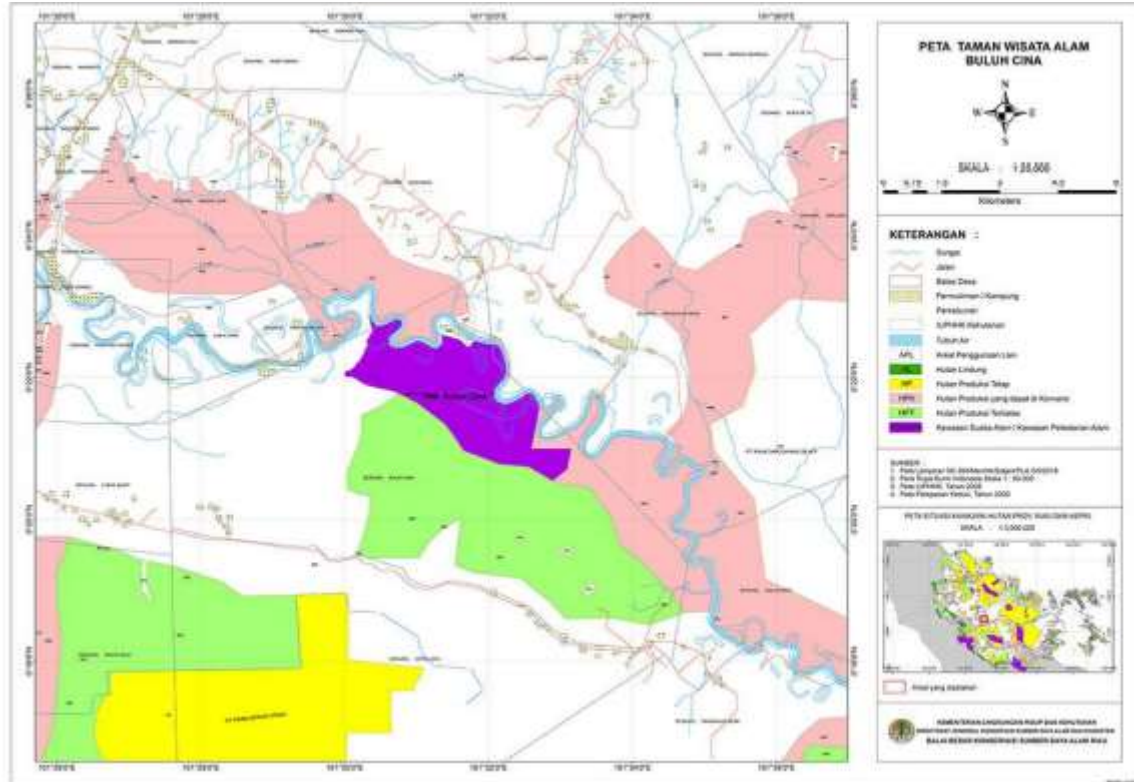


Figure 1. Geographical Condition of Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area

Buluh Cina Village is an area in the Siak Hulu Sub-District, Kampar Regency. According to several community leaders, the village of Buluh Cina Village is known because in ancient times there was a bamboo where boats were moored which were plugged into the ground along the river. The name of the bamboo is bamboo (in the local language known as Buluh) China. So, the place until now known as Buluh Cina Village. With traditions that are passed down from generation to generation, they are inherited by the local indigenous people.

The Buluh Cina Village Natural Tourism Park is protected and guarded by traditional institutions, the Village Government and the Riau BBKSDA. Natural Tourism Park Forest is determined based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: SK. 3587/Menhut-VII/KUH/2014 with an area of $\pm 1,000$ hectares. The total population of Buluh Cina Village is 1,620 households, 525 people, divided into 816 male residents, and 804 female residents. The livelihoods of Buluh Cina Village residents consist of: farmers, traders, laborers, civil servants, private employees, and others. The boundaries of the area are as follows:

1. In the North: Baru Village.
2. On the East: Pangkalan Baru Village.
3. In the South: Buluh Nipis Village.
4. In the West: Tanjung Balam Village.

3.2 Household Waste Management in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area Public Health Center Pangkalan Baru District, Kampar Regency, 2022

Based on the results of the study, household waste management in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area Public Health Center Pangkalan Baru District, Kampar Regency, 2022 is not optimal.

In detail this is described as follows:

1. Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area does not have human resources for household waste management because the community manages household waste independently.
2. Buluh China Tourism Village Area does not have funds or budget in household waste management due to lack of allocation of funds issued for the management of household waste from the village.
3. Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area does not have facilities and infrastructure because the community already has their own land to make holes for household waste management.
4. Buluh China Tourism Village Area has a program that is carried out for household waste management but not yet effective.
5. Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area has not implemented waste management household by means of local wisdom.
6. The people of the Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area are still managing household waste on the banks of the river without sorting trash first.
7. The Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area does not have special facilities and infrastructure for household waste management.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, household waste management in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area Public Health Center Pangkalan Baru District, Kampar Regency, 2022 is not optimal.

Therefore, there is a need for support from the Government of the Environment Service, the Tourism Office and the Regional Government in fostering environmental health in Buluh Cina Tourism Village Area.

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